

expected, since Dr. Fritz Müller has been one of the foremost workers in this field of research; and not only have nearly all the facts here brought forward been observed by himself, but of several of the most curious and important of them he was actually the first discoverer.

The additions made by the author to the new edition do not appear to be numerous. The most important, as indicated by the translator, are:—a note on the metamorphoses and evolution of Insects (at p. 119), in which the author supports the opinion that, of all existing forms, the Orthoptera approach most closely to the primitive Insectean type, regarding the wingless Blattidæ as the most typical in their form; and a hypothetical description at the end of the book (pp. 135–140) of the mode by which we may suppose such forms as the Rhizocephala (*Sacculina*, *Peltogaster*, &c.) to have been evolved, on Darwinian principles, from some of the sessile Cirripedes.

*A History of British Sessile-eyed Crustacea.* By C. SPENCE BATE, F.R.S., F.L.S., and J. O. WESTWOOD, M.A., F.L.S. 8vo. London: Van Voorst, 1861–1868.

WE have already on several occasions called attention to the progress of this most valuable work during the long period over which its publication has extended, and it is with much pleasure that we have now to announce its completion. The work, as published, includes twenty-three parts, of which twenty-one are occupied by the sequential descriptions of the genera and species. In the last two parts the authors give us an Appendix containing descriptions of species which have been detected on our shores during the progress of their work through the press, a few supplementary notes on previously described species, and an introductory chapter containing a general analysis of the structural and other phenomena presented by the order.

We now possess a natural history of the British species of the great section of the Edriophthalmatous Crustacea, which, in completeness, in careful elaboration, and the beauty of its illustrations, leaves little or nothing to be desired; and it is to be hoped that the existence of such an admirable guide may lead to a little more attention being paid by our British naturalists to a department of zoology which has hitherto been somewhat neglected. It is true that in some respects these animals do not present such remarkable peculiarities as the members of the other great divisions of their class, the Podophthalmatous and Entomostracous forms, and especially the Cirripedia and Rhizocephala; nor are their characters so striking as those of the higher species of the former order; but many of them are sufficiently interesting in their habits and mode of life to repay the naturalist's study, whilst, from their typical position in the class Crustacea, their investigation must always be essential to the philosophical student of zoology.